

power to call to their assistance certain persons vested in ecclesiastical law and custom, such as the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. Salmon, and Professor Jellett. It was also determined that the conference should be adjourned sine die, the Duke of Abercorn being empowered to reassemble it if necessary.

THE IRISH LAND MASS.—The 'Spectator' holds that if we only guarantee to these tenants who have made improvements, we do indeed do all that the common law of honesty requires, but we utterly evade the principal political question involved, whether or not policy does not require that in a country where the vast majority of the people are in some sense identified with the land—many of them small farmers, a large number more as agricultural laborers, who hope to become small farmers—we should leave wholly to mere private contract the determination of the conditions under which the career of the farmer is to be carried on. If the Irish peasant is to have a fair chance in the only career open to him, the law must interfere to lay down the general rule of fixity of tenure in the absence of explicit modifications of that rule formally agreed to by both parties. Indeed, the 'Spectator' would by no means say that in the present condition of the Irish peasant the law should not absolutely disallow the yearly tenancies and all tenancies under a certain term, if they are likely to be forced upon him by irresistible moral influence. The 'Saturday Review' admits that, regarding the more remote and general effects of such a measure as that proposed by the Munster Club, it would have the good effect of placing almost the whole of the soil of Ireland under the control of Irishmen; but it would have the bad effect of breaking up, almost to a certainty, the whole scheme of Irish society, so far as it is founded on the predominance of a body of the gentry. If the Munster Club had its way, the smaller gentry would have very little motive for residing on their estates. They would have no social or political power; they could not help their tenants to make improvements nor could they buy them out. They would simply receive so much a year from the land, with nothing to do, with no social or political power, with incomes steadily paid, but not sufficient to make them at all great men; they would soon find country life disagreeable, and would spend their money in places where they could lead a pleasanter and more occupied life. A criticism, a guiding, and a restraining influence would thus be withdrawn from the Irish counties, and a great portion of the wealth derived from the soil would be paid every year to absentees. In course of time, this payment might seem to be an odious burden on the land and the title of absentees to their rents might be questioned.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—The Special Commission for the trial of Barrett for attempting to murder Captain Lambert re-assembled at Galway yesterday. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Keogh were the presiding judges. The only business before the Court was to hear the application of the Attorney-General for the recording of the writ of *habeas corpus* for removing the indictment found against Barrett in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General in making the application, said that the writ had been obtained for the purpose of enabling him to move in the Court of Queen's Bench in the ensuing term to change the place of trial from the county of Galway. This determination had been come to with reluctance, but after a careful review of all that had occurred at the last trial the Crown were satisfied that the prisoner should be tried elsewhere than in Galway. They had hoped that the 'mist might have been held in that county in an atmosphere free from those disturbing influences that affect and disturb the discharge of duty and the exercise of calm judgment. In this they had been disappointed. A feeling had sprung up in the county such as rendered it almost unreasonable for the Crown to call on the gentlemen of the county to incur the risk of discharging their duty as jurors. After the last trial a juror had been attacked in such a manner that it was necessary for the protection of his person, he might almost say of his life, to convey him to his hotel under the protection of a large constabulary escort. He warned those who instigated or took part in such outrages that they would gain very little by such conduct. They made a grievous mistake if they fancied they could warp the course of justice. The authority of the law in this country would not be permitted to be assailed or defied with impunity. As far as was in his power, every juror would have full protection in the discharge of his duties, and in this, and in every other case where similar conduct might be pursued, the investigation would be conducted under such circumstances as, while it would secure a fair trial to the accused, would be beyond the reach of any of those disgraceful operations or tactics by which either jurors or witnesses could be exposed either to menace or intimidation. Mr. Heron, on behalf of the prisoner, essayed to address the Court, but was promptly checked, and after repeating the attempt several times, and intimating that it was his intention to test the validity of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, he was directed by the Court to resume his seat. The writ was then read, and the Court rose. A large body of constabulary were present to preserve order and to escort the prisoner to and from the courthouse. There was, however, no attempt at disturbance.—Times Cor.

On Tuesday night, the 5th ult., at half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Edward de Willeville, of the Society of Jesus died in the Fever Hospital at Glasnevin, of malignant typhus fever caught while in the discharge of his ministerial duty among the flock committed to his care. The deceased, who was ill but a few days, had very lately come to Glasgow. His age was 48 years. He belonged to a Swiss baronial family.

A correspondent of the London *Lancet* signing himself "Rusticus," asks whether any one can suggest a remedy for internal pains suffered by a gentleman who is a Patient of his. He has already administered without effect several preparations of opium, belladonna, cannabis indica, ipecacuanha, asafoetida, ierian, chloric ether, chloroform vapor, bromide of potassium, quinine, bismuth, iron, zinc, hydrocyanic acid, bismuth, antacid, pepper, pancreatic, hot drinks and other remedies. He has also tried galvanic currents, hot fomentations and cold cloths, hot baths, mustard poultices, croton oil, and small blisters externally, also, subcutaneous injections of morphia, (tropicine, strychnia, and caffeine. "Rusticus" certainly appears to have done his best, but if we may be allowed to make a non-medical suggestion, we would recommend that the sufferer be let alone, at all events for a time; it would rather be surprising if he were not uncomfortable at present.

The *Jewish Messenger* says a remarkable testimony has lately been given to the value of the Jewish method of slaughtering and examining cattle. Quite a number of Christian butchers have resolved to purchase their meat from Jewish carcass-butchers, who are liable to be seized by the felonious members of the landlord class. These several classes of property have no protection, and the existing law is not compatible with their continued existence. The notice to quit is incompatible with this tenant property.—One class of property, the improvements made by the tenant, is created by him as he would create a hat, a watch, a pair of shoes, and to rob him of that property is a felony of the deepest dye. The other is a property in which society as well as the tenant is interested—his moral right to continue in occupation of the farm he cultivates. The power to evict precipitously is incompatible with the existence of this solid marketable property—the occupancy right.—That power must cease to exist, and the tenant must by law have his property in the occupation of the farm he tills as securely protected as is the landlord's property in his fee simple. The tenant must be 'fixed' in the enjoyment of his castle and his estate. That fixedness is the estate of the tenant, and his interest in that estate is shared in by society. Capricious eviction shall no more disturb that property, destroy its value, or hand it over to the 'felonious' members of the landlord body. But, though fixity of tenure should be so secured, no friend of the tenant claims that the 'fixity' shall be in derogation of, or so adjusted as to be incompatible with, the just rights of the property in the soil which the State has conferred on the landlord. The landlord has a right to resume his land if the tenant refuses or neglects to pay the rent and thus becomes as 'felonious' towards the landlord as certain landlords now are towards tenants. Such 'felonious' propensities, if carried into action, would 'unfix' the defaulting tenant with the approval of every tenant farmer in Ireland.—Dublin Freeman.

At a meeting of the Kennet Board of Guardians on Friday last a discussion occurred on the land question, on a motion for the adoption of the resolution adopted by the Dublin Corporation in favour of fixity of tenure. In the course of the discussion the chairman (Mr. J. Townsend French) said he thought it would have been wrong of him to refuse to accept the notice of resolution to discuss the land question which had been laid before him, because the question was intimately connected with the relief of the poor,

both practically and by law. If a landlord evicted a tenant he was bound by law to give notice to a relieving officer, in order that a lodging should be prepared for the evicted family in the workhouse, and if a change were made in the relations between landlord and tenant which would diminish the landlord's power to control pauperism a corresponding change should be made in the law which now imposes the payment of half the poor rate on the proprietor of the soil. The causes of the present widely spread agitation were chiefly—1, the existence of a potato created population without the potato to live on; 2, the introduction of new proprietors and a new regime by the Landed Estates Court; and 3, the capricious conduct of certain landlords like Mr. Scully, who had done more to pass a Tenant-protective Land Bill than Sir John Gray and Mr. Isaac Butt could do in their lifetime. There seemed to be generally three remedies proposed—first fixity of tenure; second, compulsory leases at a Government valuation; and third the legislation of tenant-right. Fixity of tenure was open to serious difficulties. 1. It would encourage absenteeism, for it would be a violation of the fixity of tenure which the landlord now enjoys. 2. It would banish capital, since the landlord required fixity of tenure to induce him to lay out his capital quite as much as the tenant does. As for the tenant's improvements, it is absurd to suppose that they belong to the tenant for ever. The contractor usually surrenders his improvements in four days. The English capitalist who builds mansions in B. L. gravitates his improvements to the Marquis of Westminster in 64 years; and the Government lends money for improvements, so that both principal and interest will be repaid in 31 years. 3. Subdivision would be encouraged for no clause in any Act of Parliament against subdivision would be respected any more than the clauses now existing against Roman Catholic ecclesiastical titles, or against party processions, or, indeed, against shooting of landlords is respected. The commons of Ardara, near Tralee, illustrate what Irishmen will do when subdivision is unrestricted. Those 200 acres have been cut up into 97 holdings, the average size of each holding being a trifle over two acres, the average valuation of each farm being 17s. 5d., and the average valuation of each dwelling-house being 8s. 4d., the dwelling houses being, in many cases, unfit for cattle, or even pigs. 4. Famines would ensue, because a numerous population cannot live in Ireland without the potato, which is now a very precarious crop. 5. Repeal of the Union would shortly be demanded, for general disaffection would result from general hunger. 6. Middlemen would be multiplied, and, in fact, the present occupiers would soon become middlemen. The chairman produced a sworn declaration made by some tenants who had been evicted by a middleman called Christopher Lyne, the secretary of the tenant-right resolution now before the Board, and said that when the history of Irish evictions and cruelty came to be written on that dark page would be found emblazoned together the names of Scully and Christopher Lyne. 7. Emigration would not be checked, for men and women would continue to have children, and it these were not allowed to subdivide the land they must necessarily emigrate. As for compulsory leases at a Government valuation, the result would be the same, though in a somewhat lesser degree; and as for the valuations, they would be shot like rabbits, unless they valued the land at half nothing. Besides, leases should not be given indiscriminately, when these were for various claims. As for the legislation of existing tenant-right however just such a course might be, it would only be of partial application, for the custom of tenant-right is by no means universal. Under these circumstances, and no adequate remedy measure having been proposed to the Board, the chairman thought it would at present be best to call the attention of Government to the necessities for legislation, without binding them as to the remedies which ought to be applied. A resolution to that effect was, after some further discussion, adopted.—Times Cor.

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One of our contemporaries belonging to the Protestant Church, sent a commissioner lately to four or five City Churches on Sunday morning, and the following is the result of his observations:—

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St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, ".....	270	closed
St. Becket, Paul's Wharf, ".....	240	6
St. Michael, Queenhithe, Thames-street.....	260	11
Allhallows, Bread-street.....	382	3
St. Martin Promroy, Old Jewry.....	310	1
St. Margaret Moore, Bread-street.....	287	3
St. Peter's Le Poer, Old Broad-st.....	1725	20
St. Martin Outwich, Bishopgate-st.....	1100	6
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The opposition to Dr. Temple continues. At a recent meeting of the Leeds Branch of the English Church Union, Archdeacon Denison said he did not suppose that there was any man connected with the Church of whom the late Bishop of Exeter had more horror than Dr. Temple. From a letter he had just received from the Archdeacon of Exeter he learned that the dean and chapter and whole clergy of Exeter were speaking out as one man against the appointment; and he also learned that so much had the nomination surprised Dr. Pusey that notwithstanding his long, intimate and affectionate friendship with Mr. Gladstone, he had distinctly broken with the Prime Minister on the subject. Dr. Pusey himself wrote, "If this appointment is to take place under the sanction of the civil power there will be nothing left but openly to contend, directly and immediately for the dissolution of the connection between Church and State." Lord Eliot presided at a meeting held at a meeting at Devonport to protest against the appointment of Dr. Temple to the bishopric of Exeter. Now was the time he said, for the dean and chapter to win immortal renown by refusing to confirm it. It was not the custom to refuse, but by doing so in this case they would break through an "abominable abuse." Rev. J. B. Fryne hoped that they would refuse to confirm the appointment, and in so doing churchmen throughout the diocese would sustain them in their opposition. He ridiculed the idea that the pains and penalties of excommunication would be inflicted upon them as the fruits of their refusal. No Minister would dare do such a thing as to inflict those penalties upon them in the present day. If Mr. Gladstone were to act so, he would from being the most popular minister become the most unpopular. If the refusal of the dean and chapter led to a separation of the Church and State, better this than such a bishop. In the subsequent speeches the separation of Church and State was considered advisable. One speaker stigmatized Dr. Temple's nomination as an "unholy appointment." Similar views were expressed at other meetings.

REFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE.—A correspondent of the *World* writes:—'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' A belief in this old English axiom induces me to attach importance to a discussion which took place at one of the meetings of the recent Church Congress at Liverpool, on the subject of the recreations of the people. An intelligent and good spirit was exhibited by several speakers, all of whom appeared to understand that the Church, whose ministers they are, should be made efficacious for the temporal happiness as well as the spiritual welfare of the people. 'It was a mistake,' said Archdeacon Emery, of Ely, 'for the clergy to go about making religion look miserable. The working classes who were confined all the week said, 'We won't go and make ourselves miserable on Sundays;' it being an unfortunate tendency of clerical teaching and preaching to attach a character of trouble and gloom to the day of rest, the holy day, when the pastor should lead his flock through the pleasures of this life to the greater joy of the life hereafter, and so teach them to enjoy the one that they may have a reasonable assurance of the other. Many of the clergy appear to be under

of their class as town councillors at the approaching municipal elections. The members of the Edinburgh Trades Council have taken up the matter, and have resolved to bring forward at least one workman candidate at the elections in that city next month.

Placards have been pasted at Clapham, containing the following piquant invitation to worshippers at 'Bethesda Chapel':—'Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a gospel address. Come and welcome. No Collection.'

A party of five young men were sitting on a rock on the coast near Mentrose, during the gale on Sunday afternoon when a large wave swept over them and carried them away. Three of the number clambered up, and were saved, but the other two were drowned.

At the late meeting of the Education League in Birmingham England, one of the speakers told two stories designed to illustrate the failure of the present method of teaching. A teacher was trying to show her pupils that they saw with their eyes and heard with their ears, but it was a revelation to them. She then said 'You have noses, what are they for?' After a dead silence for a moment an adventurous youth replied, 'pleasamam to be wiped!' A gentleman was exclaiming a school of girls in Birmingham, the scholars having been four years under teaching. He put the question to them—'What is sacrifice?' After a pause one of the girls answered, 'It is the place where Jesus Christ offered his son Isaac.'

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the impression that worldly thoughts are forbidden on the Sabbath day. But the same Power that made the heavens created also the earth; and nothing has been made by the Almighty hand without a purpose. That a rigid enforcement of church and chapel-going throughout the Sunday is not effectual in a moral point of view is a conclusion every one must come to who reads the report of the chaplain of the Manchester City Gaol, wherein it is stated, as Archdeacon Ffoulkes informed the Church Congress, that of 700 criminals in the gaol 91 had been Sunday-school teachers; and out of 649 criminals 593 had been Sunday-school scholars. I should like to know how many criminals occur in a thousand men and women who go out for a walk in the fields after church time on a Sunday afternoon, or who, having been confined to their workshops through the week, go into the country, now and then, by excursion trains on the seventh day. Archdeacon Ffoulkes said—'among the causes of failure were the want of a good system of religious instruction and the difficulty of obtaining efficient teachers, and the fact that no test was applied to ascertain the teaching given. Children were too often sent to school simply to get them out of the way, rather than for the sake of Christian teaching.' The evils are palpable, and it is for the clergy to find out a remedy. I am glad to find there are clergymen who do not frown upon harmless recreations, and that while the reverend speakers at the Church Congress at their faces against dissolute habits engendered by some of the popular amusements of the day, they were enthusiastically recommending real pleasures as well as real Church.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the Cabinet would be heartily glad if they could reconcile the liberation of the Fenian prisoners with their duty, not merely to the State, as an abstraction, but to the cause of peace, order, and good government in Ireland. Unhappily the language and conduct of the Fenian prisoners to whom the clemency of the Crown was extended soon after the accession of Mr. Gladstone's ministry to office, forbids any strong hope in a policy of compassion. For anything that appears at present, the Fenians who come under lock and key do not in the least change their opinions that could not perhaps, be required of them—or abandoned their designs, when their prison doors are unlocked. Nearly every motive which exists for putting them into confinement is good for keeping them there. Abstract discussions have been raised as to the relative moral guilt of political and ordinary criminals. A few legal pundits have contended that rebellion is in itself a vile offence than burglary or murder; and that such men as Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, and Emmet, were criminals of a rather deeper dye than Greenacre, Rusu, and Palmer. On the other hand, men who are block headed by nature rather than in virtue of misapplied learning, appear to hold that to commit a political offence is in itself a title to honour and to impunity. Between these conflicting absurdities, there is happily a mid-path of truth. It is easy to distinguish between the political offenders whose crime consists in the consistent following out of a mistaken opinion, and the bravos who are swayed by nothing better than licentious impulses. The former will bring all their strength to the contest, and when it goes against them will submit to the fate without weak repining. They will accept the mercy of the victor, not, indeed, with effusive and servile gratitude, but with a manly and self-respecting silence, such as this was the conduct of the most conspicuous Southern insurgents after the close of the civil war in America. Very different has been the behavior of men like O'Donovan Rossa in prison, and of the released Fenians out of it. The latter have begun their old work of stirring up disaffection, and have shown conclusively that the temper and the designs which made it necessary to put them into confinement render it equally desirable to keep them there. It is for the government to consider whether, in the interest of the peace and the well-being of Ireland, it can afford to allow unrepenting mischief-makers to renew the baneful work in which they have been interrupted. The conclusion of the Queen's advisers, whatever it may be, will be dictated by statesmanlike motives. Vindictive feelings towards the wretched Fenians they can have none, but benevolence towards the Irish people may compel them to keep their tormentors under restraint.—Daily News.

The British Museum has lately received the fossil remains of a flying dragon, measuring upwards of four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings. The bones of the head, wings, legs, tail, and great part of the trunk, with the ribs, blade-bones, and collar-bones, are imbedded in dark limestone from Lyme Regis, on the Dorsetshire Coast. The head is large in proportion to the trunk, and the tail is as long as the rest of the body; it is extended in a straight stiff line, the vertebral bones being surrounded and bound together by bundles of fine long-needle-shaped bones; it is supposed to have served to keep out stretched, or to sustain, a large expanse of the flying membrane or parachute which extended from the tips of the wings to the feet, and spread along the space between the hind-limbs and tail, after the fashion of certain bats. The first indication of this monster was described by Buckland in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," and is referred to in his "Bridgewater Treatise," under the name of *Pterodactylus-macronyx*. The subsequently acquired head and tail give characters of the teeth and other parts, which establish a distinct generic form in the extinct family of flying reptiles. The animal, as now restored, will be described and figured in the volume of the Monographs of the Palaeontographical Society, for the present year, by Professor Owen.

UNITED STATES.

A 'settled aversion' is ground for a divorce in Indiana.

Chicago is to have a new paper—the Divorce Bureau. A wide circulation is guaranteed by the circumstances that people usually wish to know when they divorced, and this furnishes a correct list.

An Arkansas paper concludes an account of the accidental killing of a citizen as follows:—'The deceased, owing to his frequent marriages, leaves several families of numerous children, but bequeaths little else to the world.' Several families of numerous children' is good.

According to the Boston 'Times,' Secretary Fish is said to have apologized to the Emperor of Brazil for the rudeness of Minister Webb, of whom it is said that he is given to 'cussing,' and whom as soon 'cuss' an emperor as a hack driver.

A St. Louis minister, travelling through Indiana, says: 'Soon after passing the capital of Indiana, my attention was called to the bit made by one of the pictorial papers as to the ease with which divorces are obtained in that State. A railroad conductor is represented as saying—'Indianapolis! Fifteen minutes for divorces.' That morning's 'State Journal' acknowledged the force of the caricature, but suggested that injustice might have been done to Chicago.'

A San Francisco editor, who has been to a Chinese theatre, thus speaks of the quality of the music furnished:—'Imagine yourself in a boiler manufactory marmoth tin shop next door or one side and a forty-charivari party with six hundred instruments in front, idea will be conveyed of the performance of a first-class Chinese band of music.'

Rev. E. P. Gardner, of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N.Y., last Sunday preached a remarkably vigorous outspoken sermon on 'Political Honesty,' t-king for his text; 'He that ruleth over men must be just in ruling in the fear of God.' This is judging our political system over there, by a high Christian standard, the result is not very flattering. Is not our political life as a whole a blighting and a by word? Is not the idea of a honest politician something that men laugh at? Are we not stigma as just a man that he is in office? Look at our legislative halls. It makes one sick to think of it. These legislatures are so corrupt that an honest one is the exception. Most of the members have bought their seats there, and they expect to be re-elected by selling their votes in return. Great corporations buy up the Legislatures. Our Capitals stand to call them dens of thieves—unless, indeed, it be the thieves of whom we need to beg pardon for the comparison—and it grows more shameless every year. Every man who has anything to do with the government gets infected. Every man who takes a contract expects to make dishonest gains. Our police officers are hand in glove with the criminals whom they are set to catch; judges sell their decisions, and are re-elected by rogues whom they shield, and men who ought to go to States Prisons go to Congress. Our whole political life is a mass of rottenness.

A number of clergymen in Massachusetts are signing a petition to Governor Claflin, praying him not to issue a proclamation for Thanksgiving unless he can initiate measures which will command a better observance of the day as a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer. They say "that they are convinced, by long and close observation, that the annual appointment of the day of fast, g, humiliation and prayer by the Governor of the Commonwealth—once, doubtless, a usage which met the convictions and desires of the people of the State at large—had gradually been perverted from its original design and professed intent until it had ceased to command attention and respect; that one day set apart by proclamation has fallen into general neglect as a day of religious observance and come to be a day of much license, disorder and excess; that they believe it to have become a source of demoralization rather than of religious or moral impression, and that the discontinuance of the custom of appointing an annual fast would be for the public good.—Boston Journal, Oct. 25th.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—Mr. Phelps, of Schreppert, La., has arrived here from the wreck of the steamer 'Stonewall,' and furnishes the following brief particulars of the terrible disaster to that boat. The boat caught fire at half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, a little below Neely's Landing, and 115 miles below St. Louis, from a candle which the deck passengers had placed near some hay while they were engaged in playing cards. The 'Stonewall' was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore; unfortunately at the end of the bar there was a slough, and here it was that the larger number of them were drowned. The boat had so much hay on board that she burned like tinder. All attempts to extinguish the fire were without avail. The 'Belle Memphis' came up at half-past nine, three hours after the accident, and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of 252 passengers and the crew, only thirty are known to be saved. The last seen of Capt. Scott he was floating down the stream on a log. There were quite a number of ladies on board, and all are supposed to have been lost except one. The 'Stonewall' was owned by Captain John Shaw and Denis Long, the latter of Louisville, and was valued at \$45,000, and insured for \$30,000. She had about 800 tons of freight, including 250 head of cattle, horses and mules. They were insured.

A 'thrilling' autograph letter from the Missouri desperado Hildebrand is printed, in which he relates his wrongs, which have been many. His troubles began by the murder of his brother Frank, by the State Guard, under Jeff. Thompson, in '62. His head was smashed, body mangled and cut to pieces in a shocking manner. The body was then thrown into a mineral hole to rot. Next followed the murder of a brother named George Warrington, and a Canadian who was engaged to be married to Hildebrand's sister. Both were killed by men in Union uniform. Two weeks after this his Mary died of a broken heart. Two weeks later these same men robbed his mother's farm, drove off the cattle, and set fire to the house, which was the finest in Southern Missouri. His aged mother sent his little brother, a youth of 11 years, to ask for a family Bible and a few relics, but the child was shot through the bowels. Hildebrand continues:—'Thus were these atrocious deeds of blood and cruelty and robbery committed on my kindred and family. Let any man put the question to his soul whether such outrages would not have aroused him to a desperate retaliation at a time when the law no longer had the power to avenge the wrongs for him, and for the sake of justice; and yet even then I bore these accumulated outrages without lifting my hand to avenge my sister's and brothers' blood.

THE MISSISSIPPI HOLOGRAPH.—HOBOKEN PARTICULARS.—We have later particulars of the recent terrible bursting of the steamer Stonewall on the Mississippi river. The alarm of fire was sounded at half past six in the evening, while the cabin supper table was thronged. The night was dark, the air chilly and freezing. A panic of fear and frenzy ruled the hour. There were seventy-five life preservers in the state-rooms, but only one was secured. There was a yawl, but some of the deck passengers seized it, and without oars indiscriminately piled in and paddled ashore with their hands. From a small blaze on the bay, near the boiler deck, the fire spread to the coal oil, and the whole ship was in a blaze. The boat grounded two hundred yards from the shore; her ponderous engines thumped and worked in vain. The passengers were rampant wild. Efforts were made to adjust the hose, but the crowd would not allow it. The scene was a most fearful one. The one hundred and fifty passengers were mostly foreigners, Irish Italian and German, and there were some Americans. Some had their wives and families with them. All was confusion, everybody trying to save their lives. The flames were approaching them, and when so many were jumping into the water they should not all. The water was chilly and cold, the boat was only a slight one, and a strong under current ran on either side. Many jumped, struck bottom and their feet carried from under them by the swift, treacherous under current. Others, blind with frenzy and excitement, rushed where the crowd was the thickest and jumped in among the mules, struggling and kicking, and amongst the stout and hearty laboring men, whose presence of mind had left them and whose only thought seemed to be that safety was only to be secured by all jumping together in one vast grand heap, sure to, in between, and among each other. Thus, one death was secured. The river was full of drowning people. From the best information received from the survivors the last number of saved was between 40 and 50 which will make the total number of persons lost 230. Only three or four cabin passengers are supposed to have been saved.